The Fairfield News and Herald.

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OUR LAWMAKERS.

HOW THEY PROGRESS IN LAW-MAKING.

Some Account of the Work of the Senate and the House---Judges and Other Officers Elected.

Below will be found some account of the important proceedings of the Legislature since our last report:

THE CLEMSON COLLEGE.

The passage of the Clemson bill to its third reading did not end the discussion of its provisions. Indeed, the warmest debate of the session arose upon the question of its final passage. The Columbia correspondent of the News and Courier reports as follows:

Mr. Haskell, who, with Messrs O'Brien and McKissick, had gone to New Orleans to represent the State at the funeral of Mr. Davis, was again with his colleagues in the hall when the Clemson College bill came up for its final reading. He took the opportunity, which was thus afforded, for placing himself upon record in regard to the bill, and for expressing his opinion as to the manner in which it had been pressed during his absence.

When the question was put as to whether the bill should be passed and sent to the Senate Col. Haskell said that he had hoped at the opening of the session that such a bill would pass as he could vote for. He must say a few words now to show why he could not vote for the bill in its present shape.

Last week when he, with two other members, was sent to another State to perform a sacred duty, he felt so certain that the managers of the bill would exercise ordinary parliamentary courtesy by postponing the consideration of the bill for a day, that he did not even pair upon it. Having been denied the privilege of being present to discuss its provisions as they came up [amendments are not allowed on the final reading] he must take this opportunity to place himself upon the record.

He was willing to appropriate not only $98,000, but $198,000 for the College, but he would not consent to free it from responsibility to the people whose money it would use. He would demonstrate that although the appropriations were indirect, they were nevertheless paid out of the pockets of the people.

He would ask this self-appointed Moses of the farmers, who advocated this bill against those who were born in this State and fought and bled for it before he had even heard of it, why he, with his knowledge of the law, put provisions in this bill which would prevent the State's regaining control of its funds?

With a great deal of irony Col. Haskell read from the News and Courier Mr. Benet's reply to Gen. McCrady, a lawyer of thirty years' experience, that in regard to the rights of Miss Lee in the Clemson estate "he was satisfied." He defied any lawyer to gainsay Gen. McCrady's declaration that Miss Lee had not lost her rights to a part of the estate. It was unanswerable.

Col. Haskell dissected the bill and made objections to it in detail.

Mr. Irby apologized to Col. Haskell for daring to consider the bill during the absence of that gentleman.

Every face was turned toward Mr. Benet as he rose to reply.

Mr. Benet said that he was sorry the gentleman from Richland had not been present during the debate, for he would then have learned how gentlemen could conduct a debate without personality. It was a mean thing to taunt him with not being a native-born Carolinian, and with not having been in that noble army which, when he was a student at school, marched out to defend the rights of the South. He had lived in South Carolina for twenty-one years, a time long enough to have enabled him to be born again here and become a voter.

The gentleman knew well that the ones who were dearest to him on earth were South Carolinians born. It was true that he had found Abbeville a pleasanter home than the gentleman from Richland seemed to have done, [Col. Haskell was raised in Abbeville.—Rep.,] and that he had been elected to this House by the good people of that county, who had given him the largest vote ever cast in Abbeville for a candidate. The gentleman from Richland would have been proud to be the leader of the farmers' forces, if he had not been on the wrong side.

He was very sarcastic in his apology for the action of the House in not suspending all business while the gentleman from Richland was absent. His lieutenants should never have consented to go on with the bill without him.

He made further explanation of his discussion with Gen. McCrady on the legal points involved in the Clemson bequest. In conclusion he begged pardon of the House for giving way to natural indignation at the "unmanly taunts" of the gentleman from Richland.

Col. Haskell said that the gentleman from Abbeville had misunderstood a part of his remarks and misstated the remainder. He had not taunted the gentlemen from Abbeville with being born in Scotland. That was absurd. Scotland was a good country to be born in. But he objected to the tone he had assumed toward men who ventured to oppose him—men of proved devotion to the State. Anything for the good of this State he would work for in the future as in the past. He had not charged the House with discourtesy. He had been told that the other side had been asked to wait because three gentlemen who would have opposed the bill were absent in New Orleans, but they had peremptorily refused. The votes of those three members would have changed the result of several of the amendments offered to this bill.

Mr. O'Brien, one of the returned delegates, said that he had heard no one offer to apologize to him for going on with the bill in his absence, but that was all right. He ventured to assure the gentleman from Abbeville that he had made a mistake in attempting to "dry nurse" the horny-handed sons of toil. He would find himself in error as to their wants. He did not feel called upon to apologize for not having been born in Ireland, and found it a good place to get away from.

As to this bill, it was not the fair, open, honest bill to support the farmers' college which he had expected, and would have voted for. He represented a county of farmers, but he could oppose this bill and be returned to the Legislature with the approbation of the farmers of Colleton. And he would defy any member to stump Colleton on that issue against him. He had as much right to feel interest in this college as the gentleman from Abbeville, but the people ought to have the right to pass upon it.

Mr. Benet thanked Mr. O'Brien for his pleasantry, and said that he proudly accepted the position of dry nurse to the farmers' movement. He had a healthy charge and a full grown one. He declared to the gentleman from Richland that he knew nothing of any appeal for delay on account of the absence of the gentleman at New Orleans. He heard nothing of any such request, and asked the gentleman to state his authority for the assertion. [Mr. Haskell was at this moment entering the hall.]

Mr. Brawley said that he was responsible for the statement that the consideration of the bill had been prematurely forced last week. He had gone into the conference with an earnest effort to reach an agreement on the bill which would be satisfactory to all parties. The conferences were interrupted, he was unable to say why, but not broken up, and on Friday, before any agreement had been reached, the gentleman from Abbeville, to his surprise, had called up the bill. He had objected to its immediate consideration, not on account of the absence of the gentleman from Richland but in order to obtain time for further thought on the subject. That delay had been refused.

Mr. Bean saw, in what he called the "bitter opposition" to this bill, an attempt to prevent the farmers from getting their college without burdening the State with taxes. A slip of the tongue by which Mr. Bean alluded to the "horny-headed sons of toil," set the House in a laugh, which lasted during the remainder of his remarks.

Mr. O'Brien was perfectly willing to admit that the gentleman from Edgefield fully represented the variety of farmer he had happily described as "horny-headed," but he, Mr. O'Brien, undertook to speak for the "horny-handed."

Mr. Bean explained that he was very hoarse, and had not used the term attributed to him, He was sure the reporters had put him down correctly.

Mr. McKissick felt it due that he should make some short remarks. Had he been here he would have voted for a Clemson College, but not for all of these provisions. He begged to remind some gentlemen in this House that he had been a ploughman when they had been sucking their fingers in infancy, and that he was not going to be put out of sympathy with the farmers. He cautioned the farmers agaist selecting poor lawyer leaders. He did not expect to return here, but some one would who would see thousands of dollars eaten up by this college in its present shape

Mr. Benet explained that the bill had been called up not because the gentlemen were absent, but because it would have jeopardized its passage to have waited any longer.

Mr. Brawisy said that he did not charge unfairness.

The bill then passed its final reading, its opponents not calling for the yeas and nays.

The controversy had been a hot and eloquent one, and for a time it looked as if trouble would come of it. But the disputants had been moved to laughter by the mishaps of Mr. Bean, and the war cloud floated away.

PROHIBITION DEFEATED.

The bill, with an unfavorably report, to prohibit the sale of intoxicating liquors, introduced by Mr. Childs, of Richland, was called for by that gentleman when it was reached on the calendar, and he made a gallant but unavailing fight for it. Mr. Childs said that South Carolina had always been found in the front rank of advancement against any enemy threatening its rights, its liberties, its peace or its welfare, the empty sleeves of many of the members of the House attesting their devotion to their country's cause. To-day she was confronted by an enemy that checked her prosperity, retarded her advancement and hindered the progress of Christianity.

Mr. Childs then reviewed all the arguments for and against the prohibition of the liquor traffic, and said that it was evident that the flowing tide was on the side of temperance reform, and that it was the next great question that must be settled by this country. The bill he had introduced did not affect the question of individual abstinence, but was openly meant to check the evils resulting from the liquor traffic. High license, he contended, could not check or control the thing.

He then appealed to the Christianity and moral sentiment of the Legislature to throw the weight of their influence on the side of the bill, and let the State

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN.

Several hours were consumed in debating the question of the rights of married women, as developed in two bills to amend a certain section of the General Statutes, and to declare the law relating to the separate estates of married women.

The substance of the bills is in relation to the right of married women to acquire by purchase any species of property in her own name and to take proper legal conveyances therefor, and to contract and be contracted with in the same manner as if she were unmarried, and that all conveyances, mortgages and like formal instruments of writing, executed by a married woman, shall be effectual to convey or charge her separate estate, whenever the intention so to convey, or charge such separate estate is declared in such conveyances, mortgages or other instruments of writing. The bill was unfavorably reported. A general debate ensued on the motion to indefinitely postpone, and the bill was finally rejected by a vote of 23 to 9.

The bill to limit the right of dower was rejected by a vote of 20 to 10, after a spirited debate.

FUNDS FOR CONTROLLING DISEASES.

The memorial of the executive committee of the State board of health, relating to the control of contagious and infectious diseases, was favorably reported, and the committee recommended that the aid asked for be granted and that the amount of $500 be appropriated for the purposes mentioned in the memorial. The report was adopted.

THE APPROPRIATIONS.

The Legislative appropriation bill was taken up, and passed a second reading with but little amendment.

The contingent fund of the House was raised to $2,500.

The pay of Mr. R. M. Anderson as Reading Clerk of the House was raised from $250 to $350.

The sum of $250 was added for such extra clerical services as might be needed in the engrossing department.

The general appropriation bill was then taken up.

Section 9 of the bill was amended by adding at the end of it an appropriation of $3,000 to carry out the provisions of the Act to quarantine the State against infectious diseases.

An amendment offered by Mr. Bean, appropriating $300 to aid the Clariosophic Society of the South Carolina University, was voted down.

Mr. Hazard moved to increase the appropriation for the mechanical department of the University from $2,000 to $5,000.

Mr. Whitlock moved to lay on the table. Lost.

Mr. O'Brien moved to substitute $4,000 for $5,000. Mr. Hazard accepted the amendment; and, in this shape, the increased appropriation was granted by a vote of 53 to 49.

Mr. John Gary Evans, of Aiken, moved to strike out the appropriation of $5,000 to Claflin University. Lost—99 to 9. Mr. Gary then moved to reduce the appropriation to $1,000. Tabled—86 to 19.

Mr. Peurifoy, of Edgefield, moved to strike out $32,500 from the appropriation for the schools of the University, and substitute $20,000 in place thereof. Tabled—86 to 19.

Mr. W. D. Evans moved to strike out the $15,000 appropriated for the brick building for the colored insane, stating that he did so in order to make the bill conform to the action of the House in passing the joint resolution providing for a commission to select a suitable site for said building. The amendment was adopted.

Mr. Hazard offered an amendment which was adopted, appropriating $5,000 from the penitentiary earnings to erect a hospital within the walls of the penitentiary.

An amendment was also passed providing for the payment of salary due Lieutenant Governor Mauldin for the month of November, 1888.

The bill was then passed without any further material changes.

Senate.

When the bill to provide the method of voting in stockholders' meetings, which had already caused such a hard fight came up for a second reading, Senator Ferguson moved to indefinitely postpone.

The yeas and nays were demanded and resulted: Yeas 23, nays 9; so the bill was rejected.

[This bill sought to "scale" the voting in corporate bodies, so that one person or body controlling a bare majority of the shares could not also have the management of the concern.

THE USURY LAW.

Quite a stubborn fight was made over a bill to amend the statutes regulating the rate of interest.

An amendment by Senator Edwards that the provision should not apply to contracts or arrangements prior to March 1, 1890, was adopted.

The yeas and nays were called on the third reading and resulted: Yeas 18, nays 16.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES

Among the important bills which became Acts upon their third reading were:

Bill to provide for the payment of a salary to be paid to the Sheriff of Fairfield County, and to provide for the manner in which the same shall be paid.

Among those which passed and were sent to the House were:

Bill to charter the Chesterfield and Kershaw Railroad Company.

Bill to prevent the killing and destruction of fish in the fresh waters of this State by the use of dynamite, giant powder, or other explosive material.

Bill to amend an Act in relation to forfeited lands, delinquent lands, and collection of taxes.

The following bills were rejected:

Joint resolution providing for a subscription by the State to the Annotated Code of South Carolina, prepared and published by Osmund W. Buchanan.

Bill to secure rent to landlord in case of neglect, abandonment of crop, or death of tenant, and providing manner for proceedings thereunder.

ACTS RATIFIED.

Among the Acts ratified are the following:

Relating to the opening and closing of the polls for municipal elections in the town of Ridgeway, in Fairfield County.

To recharter Davies Ferry, across Catawba River, in Chesterfield County.

THE CLEMSON COLLEGE.

The Clemson College bill came up in the Senate on Thursday night.

Mr. Kennedy, of Chesterfield, moved to indefinitely postpone the bill. He urged that the separate college was unnecessary, and that the people did not desire it.

The motion to indefinitely postpone was opposed by Senators Pope, Smythe, Buist and Donaldson.

Senators Kennedy, McMaster, Sojourner and Smith spoke in favor of the postponement.

The yeas and nays were called on a motion to table the motion to postpone, and were as follows:

Yea—Messrs. Bell, Buist, Howell, Moore, Donaldson, Magill, Munro, Edwards, Mason, Patterson, Ferguson, McCall, Pope, Fields, Meetze, Ready, Moise, R. M. Smith, Smythe, Soujourner, Wilson, (21).

Nay—Messrs. Byrd, Dozier, Erwin, Kennedy, McMaster, Moody, Rhame, Sinkler, Jeremih Smith, Verdier, Woodward.

Senator Hemphill was paired, on the bill generally, with Senator Murray.

Mr. Kennedy moved to strike out section three, appropriating the privilege tax. Mr. Smythe moved to amend by appropriating ten thousand dollars, which would be equivalent, he declared, to the sum obtained from the sinking fund from the past year's collection.

Mr. Patterson offered an amendment appropriating fifty thousand dollars instead of the sinking fund and tag tax funds appropriated in sections three and four. Lost—22 to 10.

Mr. Smythe's amendment appropriating $10,000 directly in lieu of the sinking fund funds was adopted by a vote of 17 to 16.

Mr. Kennedy next moved to strike out section five giving all the property of the Department of Agriculture to the Clemson College and authorizing the sale of the two farms. The motion was carried by a vote of 18 to 14 and the section was stricken out.

A motion to strike out section four, giving three-fifths of the tag tax to the college was killed—19 to 12. An attempt to strike out that part of the section giving the three-fifths for future years was defeated by a majority of one vote.

After further amendments the bill was passed to its third reading by a vote of 20 to 32. The bill as thus passed had the section appropriating the sinking fund proceeds is stricken out and the words "$10,000 be appropriated" inserted. Section 4, relating to the privilege tax proceeds, was so changed as to appropriate three fifths of such moneys as are now on hand and three-fifths of what will be collected for the fiscal year ending October 31, 1890. The entire fifth section, appropriating all the property of the Agricultural Department, was stricken out.

The bill came up on its third reading. It was amended by giving the College, instead of a three fifths of the fertilizer tax, $10,000 from the cash now on hand, and $15,000 from the collections of the next year. The House refused to concur. A committee of conference was appointed, and they recommended that the House concur in all the Senate amendments, and that the direct appropriation be raised from $10,000 to $15,000. This was adopted by both House and Senate. The bill, as thus completed, gives the Clemson College about $47,000 to begin with.

MISCELLANEOUS MEASURES.

Among the bills passed to a second reading are the following: To prohibit members of the General Assembly from accepting free passes from any railroad in the State or doing business within the State; to extend the jurisdiction of trial justices for Hampton and Beaufort Counties resident at or near Yemassee and Ridgeland; to amend an Act in relation to forfeited land, delinquent land and collector of taxes, approved 24th December, 1887, and the amendments of 24th December, 1888; to provide for the provision, digest and arrangement of the statute laws of this State; to pay certain expenses of elections in this State.

Bill to prohibit the sale or furnishing or giving or providing to minors of cigarettes, tobacco or cigarette paper, or any substitute therefor, and to provide penalties for the same, was passed.

Joint resolution to authorize and direct the comptroller general of this State to drawn his warrant on the State treasurer to pay the Rev. John Johnson the sum of four hundred dollars for one hundred full bound copies of his recently published historical narrative of the defense of Charleston harbor, including Fort Sumter and adjacent islands, to become the property of this State, and to be placed in the libraries and other public institutions of this State, was passed. Senator Pope secured the passage of an amendment to this bill requiring these books to be distributed to the libraries of all the colleges in this State, both male and female.

Joint Assembly.

The Senate and House of Representatives assembled in joint session in the hall of the House at eleven o'clock Wednesday morning. Lieutenant Governor Mauldin presided.

The first elections were for judges of the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Circuits.

Eugene B. Gary, of Abbeville, nominated Gen. James F. Izlar for judge of the First Circuit. E. G. Graydon, of Abbeville, nominated J. F. Ficken. The ballot resulted: Total vote cast 143: Izlar 101; Ficken 40; Asher D. Cohen 2. General Izlar was declared elected.

The ballot came next for the judge of the Second Circuit in which there had been an exciting triangular ract between James Aldrich, General J. W. Moore and Judge J. J. Maher. General Moore was nominated by Senator Y. J. Pope, Mr. Aldrich by John Gary Evans and Judge Maher by Col. J. G. McKissick. The result of the vote was as follows: Total vote cast 145; Aldrich 75; Moore 41; Maher 25; George Croft 1. Mr. Aldrich was declared elected. Judge Hudson and Judge Witherspoon were unanimously re-elected for the Fourth and Sixth Circuits.

A. P. Butler was re-elected Commissioner of Agriculture with no opposition.

Five vacancies in the Board of Agriculture were filled by the election of the following incumbents without opposition: General Johnson, Hagood, John Lawton, H. L. Buck, R. A. Love and B. F. Crayton.

E. R. McIver was elected State Treasurer and Charles Kerrison, Jr., Registrar of Mense Conveyance for Charleston County, neither having any opposition.

For directors of the penitentiary T. O. Sanders and J. J. Sarratt were elected.

The last and most tedious ballotting was for six members of the board of trustees of the Clemson Agricultural College. The ticket agreed on in the Clemson College caucus was nominated by Mr. Brawley, of Charleston, who said: "An era of good feeling having arrived, I beg leave to place in nomination the following: B. W. Edwards, of Darlington: J. L. Orr, Greenville; E. T. Stackhouse, Marion; T. H. Harden, Chester; Allan Johnstone, Newberry; J. E. Tindall, Clarendon."

Harry Hammond, of Aiken, was nominated by John Gary, Evans, and J. L. Shanklin, of Oconee, by Senator Mason. The regular ticket was elcteed, though Messrs. Hammond and Shanklin both received good votes.

This completed the elections set for the day and the joint assembly, a little after three o'clock, adjourned.

Notes of the Session.

Mr. Dantzler, for the committee on battle flags, submitted a report, which was unanimously adopted, and which provides that the battle flag presented by the First South Carolina Volunteers, and all others which may be hereafter presented to the State, shall be placed in charge of the Secretary of State, and kept by him in glass cases in the State Library, The resolution further instructs the Adjutant General to correspond with surviving officers of regiments in the Confederate service from South Carolina, and if possible, gather up al the battle flags, to be kept as above stated. The sum of $200 is by the resolution appropriated for the purchase of the glass cases. The Senate afterwards concurred.

Both houses have passed the joint resolution for the appointment of a commission to inquire into and report upon suitable localities for the establishment of an asylum for the colored insane, and also to call for donations of land for such purpose. The commission is to consist of one Senator, appointed by the President of the Senate, one member of the House, appointed by the Speaker, and the president of the board of regents. They are to call for offers of land, not less than 300 acres, on which to erect the necessary buildings, and in the absence of such offers, to ascertain the cost of such land, together with such buildings.

A Remedy for Diphtheria.

That malignant enemy of children—the diphtheria—is again prevalent in various localities. Dr. Field, a celebrated physician of England, when the disease raged in that country, several years ago, was very successful in treating it by the application of a simple remedy. He used nothing but common flour of sulphur—a teaspoonful mixed with the finger in a wineglassful of water, given as a gargle. In ten minutes the patient was out of danger, and the doctor never lost a case of the disease. In extreme cases, where a gargle was not practicable, dry sulphur was blown down the throat through a quill, and was equally effective.—Chicago Journal.

The leaning tower of Pisa is being offered as the prize of a monster lottery. Pisa is so poor that money must be raised at once, and the municipal authorities expect their famous tower to realize a higher price than any other of the city monuments.

THE DEATH OF DAVIS.

BILL ARP WRITES OF THE LEADER OF THE CONFEDERACY.

What Daniel Webster Said of John C. Calhoun Could With Propriety be Said of Davis.

Old Father Time is a wonderful doctor. It is a real comfort to the South to read the kind words of the Northern press touching the death of Jefferson Davis. My faith is that the spirit of the illustrious dead is reading them too, and is comforted. How sweet and tender are the benedictions upon the dead. This is right, and it is Christianity for when a man has gone before his Maker it becomes all earthly judges to be silent if they cannot be generous. "How would we be if He, who is the top of judgment, should but judge us as we are?" The New York Sun dares to say: "There is now no one revile and there are many to honor and respect his memory. He has outlived sectional enmity and personal detraction."

Is that so? I wish that I could believe it. The Sun says: "Many years of peace have been required to convince the men who fought and suffered for the Union that Jefferson Davis was entirely sincere and was powerfully fortified by teaching and example, and the ill starred president of the Southern Confederacy did but carry to their conclusion the doctrines formulated by John C. Calhoun and avowed by such representatives of New England as Timothy Pickering and Josiah Quincy."

Yes, and he might have named scores of other Northern men who were of the same State's right faith, and then include the Hartford convention which made the first secession from the union. New England never produced a nobler, grander man than Quincy, and he was in all respects of the faith and principles of Calhoun and Davis. Young men of the South, listen for a moment to what the great Webster said about Mr. Calhoun:

"He had the indispensable basis of all high character, and that was unspotted integrity and unimpeached honor. There was nothing grovelling or low or meanly selsfish that came near the head or the heart of Mr. Calhoun. Whether his political opinions were right or wrong, they will descend to posterity under the sanction of a great name. He is now an historical character. We shall indulge in it as a grateful recollection that we have lived in his age—that we have been his contemporaries—that we have seen him—heard him, known him—we shall delight to speak of him to those who are rising up to fill our places. And when one after another we shall go to our graves we shall carry with us a deep sense of his honor and integrity—the purity of his private life and of his exalted patriotism." Isn't that splendid, and yet every word of it fits Jefferson Davis. You might substitute his name for Mr. Calhoun with the utmost propriety, and Webster would be it if he were here. Daniel Webster had no prejudices, and his great regret was that his people had not conquered theirs. How we all do love and honor a great man—a pure man—men like Webster and Clay and Calhoun and Jefferson Davis. It used to be a triumvirate, but another name has now to be added and Mr. Davis will go down into history as the peer of those historic names. He was their equal in everything that makes a man a statesman and a patriot. He was their superior in one thing, for he was a great soldier, and illustrated his patriotism on the field as in the forum.

"Papa, what did Mr. Davis do that makes everybody talk about him so?" "My boy, I will tell you in a few words. The North and the South had been quarreling for fifty years about the negroes and the tariff and the rights of the States. At last they concluded to fight it out and Jefferson Davis was chosen as our leader. He did not seek the place, for he was a modest man, but we made him take it. He believed that the States were greater than the government at Washington, for the States created that government as their agent. But the government at Washington soon became very bold and powerful and began to control the States. It was a question whether the dog should wag the tail or the tail wag the dog. Mr. Calhoun and Mr. Davis and most all of us down South were for the rights of the states, but the people up North thought the government at Washington was a bigger thing and ought to control and so the quarrelling went on for years and years and at last it broke out in a war. We left the union and wanted to go back where we were before we went into the union, but they whipped us and so we are in the union still. It was much like little children who gather together to play and some of them get mad and say, 'I'm going to take up things and go home—you don't play fair and I shan't play with you any more.' Then the others get mad, too, and say: 'We do play fair and you shan't go home,' and so they take hold of them and keep them and make them stay whether they wish to or not. And so the States had to give it up and now the tail is wagging the dog."

The Ohio river is before me while I write. This is a part of Mason's and Dixon's line that I never saw until yesterday and I wondered how a river could make such a differenee in people "Do your people in Maysville mix and mingle with those across the river at Aberdeen?" said I. "No, sir; not at all. They never have and they never will. They don't like us and we don't like them. We pass and repass like the fellow did his Jersy bull but we don't affiliate nor associate nor assimilate nor amalgamate. The fact is our negroes won't mix with them. There are not a dozen negroes over there, but there are 2,000 here in Maysville. When our negroes cut up and misbehave we threaten to run then across the river and it has a good effect upon them. Now in Cincinnati you can't hardly tell the difference between a yankee and a Kentuckian, but out in the country there is a big difference." "But I don't understand," said I, "what you mean by the difference. In what respect do those people over the river differ from you Kentuckians—are they not good citizens?" "Oh, yes," said my friend, "they are peaceable enough, but they are as cold as an iceberg, They are selfish and stingy and pickayunish. They live close and work their wives and daughters for all they are worth. They don't like us because the negro does like us, and because we make the negro do what they have to do for themselves. Oh, I can't tell you exactly what is the matter but we want them to shinny on their own side of the river—

"I do not like thee, Dr. Fell;
The reason why I cannot tell."

"Are the negroes giving you any trouble?" said I. "Not a bit—not at all. The negroes never gives a gentleman any trouble. He respectt him and loves to live with him, but just let a man level himself with the negro and then comes the trouble. The race problem will never bother old Kentucky. The lines are drawn and they will stay drawn." "Well, what about the negroes voting here? I see that Mr. Harrison is still harping upon the suppression of his vote." "Not a word of it true, sir—not a word of it so far as this portion of Kentucky is concerned. We thought that Harrison was hitting at you people down in Georgia." "Maybe he was," said I, "but I have been diligently hunting for the place where the negro vote is suppressed, and I have not yet found it. Mr. Harrison's message upon that subject has let him down at the South and Wanamaker' appointment of negro postmasters has widened the breach. The administration have wantonly insulted our people and hence the South will remain solid. If a negro was appointed postmaster in my town the Republicans there would mob him. Many of our best citizens are Republicans, but the negro question is not a political one. It is a social one and there is not a white man in the town who would submit to it, and there is not a nergo who would dare to ask for it. The rights of the States are fast fading away under the power of federal domination, but the social status of the people will be maintained at all hazards."

A DEBATE OF THE NEGRO QUESTION IN THE SENATE.

The Race Problem Will Set the Statesmen Speaking—Senator Butler's Views—A Republican Senator Favors Wholesale Colonization of Negroes.

Washington Letter to The Baltimore Sun.

The speeches of Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Grady at Boston, but more particularly the speech of Mr. Grady, have excited wide and interesting comment here. The was a large demand for the Sun, which printed a more complete report of Mr. Grady's speech than any of the New York papers. Since the assembling of Congress there have been evidence of awakening conservatism in the midst of Northern Congressmen and remarks of Southern men couched in such terms as those of Mr. Grady will inevitably strengthen such tendency.

Of all the Southern men who spoke on the subject there was not one who did not heartily echo his assertion of the impossibility of devising any scheme which can throw the Commonwealths of the South back into the control of vice, villany and ignorance The Senators. Representatives of the North are fast finding that their people appreciate the situation at the South better than they do, and are not to be cajoled into any endorsement of schemes which have no other than political purpose. The propositions of this character already submitted will be followed by various others of equal or perhaps greater enormity, but it will be a long day before any of them are passed.

Democrats in the Senate and Democrats in the House are in the minority. but it is a minority powerful in numbers, and, on this question certainly, strong in conviction, solid as a rock, earnest in aggression and invincible in defence. Any and every force will be resisted inch by inch. The House Republicans have put in the Chair their best debater and their best fighter. They have really no men on the floor capable af coping in debate with any one of a dozen who might be named on the other side. The Democrats have no fear of locking horns with the majority on election bills, for they are not only conscious of their own power for resistance, but are assured they will have public sentiment behind them, not only in the South but in the North.

It is noticed that petitions have already been presented from Louisiana and other Southern States in favor of a new national election law. Of course every one can see that this is the old dodge renewed. These petitions can be easily manufactured by the bushel, just as those of like character have been in the past. Mr. Ingalls has presented some of them in the Senate. He is now preparing a speech on the Southern question which may be looked for with interest. Privately the Kansas Senator freely admits the difficulties which surround the South in dealing with the negro race, but whether he will express the same views publicly may be a matter of doubt.

A memorable debate on this whole subject, lasting for weeks in the Senate, is now plainly foreshadowed, and continuously crowded galleries, such as have not been seen for years, may be anticipated. In the light of facts and by the force of reason it is not an impossibility that division in the Republican ranks may be developed before the debate is ended. The large majority of the Southern Senators will inevitably be drawn into it, and their views on the material aspects of the problem must be of value as coming from those whose information and deductions are based on association and experience.

Senators Butler, of South Carolina, and Gibson, of Louisiana, are stanch advocates of at least partial deportation. It is settled beyond any dispute that white labor will not go where there is a preponderance of black, and the blacks are increasing so rapidly in many sections of the South as to cause absolutely a glut in the labor market. Senator Butler said that it would be an absolute relief to South Carolina if 250,000 of its negro population could be withdrawn; that with this diminution there would be the greatest abundance of labor left. He said in the black districts of South Carolina, where the negroes have not the benefit of contact with the superior civilization of the whites, their condition is pitiable in its destitution and its demoralization. He asked Mr. Ingalls if his State would not like to have some of the black surplus of South Carolina, and Mr. Ingalls quickly replied they had enough in Kansas now and did not want any more. Another Western Republican Senator said he would be willing to vote for any appropriation, however large, to transport and colonize the entire negro race in the United States.

A CHRISTMAS DINNER.

SHOWING THE STRAITS AND DEVICES OF WAR TIMES.

A Contrast Between the Regular Christmas Style and the War-Time Makeshifts.

Home and Farm.

In the Old Dominion, as well as in the "Mother Country," Christmas has always been the season devoted to feasting and good cheer. Since "the good old colony times," plum puddings and mince pies have made the frosty December air fragrant with their spicy odors; but, though the knightly sirloin of beef is ever welcome on the board, yet the crowning honors in Virginia are allotted to the lordly turkey roasted to a gold brown, and redolent of the onions and sage liberally mixed in the stuffing.

For weeks before, his majesty has been fed, morning, noon and night, to bring him to a proper state of fatness, and of all that summer has allowed us to store away for winter, the best is chosen to add to the Christmas dinner, while the winter hog-killing furnishes a dish of sausage, and often the chines and spareribs figure on this occasion, as, if overtooked by the "white folks," they are warmly appreciated by the expectant group that swarm in the kitchen. Last of all, a mighty bowl of foaming egg-nog finishes the repast, and, if used in moderation, assists the overburdened stomach to digest its contents.

With the memories of such dinners, repeated year after year, can you wonder that I keenly felt the hardship of the experience I am going to relate.

I belonged to the Fourth Virginia Cavalry, under Gen. Wickham's command, station in the Valley of Virginia, in the winter of 1864, though really it was scarcely a stationary condition, as we were constantly sent out on the march.

At 2 o'clock on Christmas morning we received orders to mount and march rapidly eastward to intercept a party of raiders, reported to be advancing up the eastern slope of the Blue Ridge section of the country. We were not allowed time either to eat or to pack up any food to carry with us, but were comforted by the assurance that we would find rations awaiting us at Ivy Depot, more than thirty miles distant.

As I mounted my horse in the dim, cold starlight, many a thought passed through my mind of the days gone by, when I thought it a great hardship to be awakened so early on the night of Christmas Eve by the impatient little ones, rushing long before daylight to examine the hanging stockings, while outside the explosion of the Christmas toy, the firing of the Christmas gun, and the noisy cries of "Christmas gift! Christmas gift!" heralded the approach of Christmas morning long before the first rosy tinge of dawn. But then, I could turn over in my luxurious feather-bed and take another nap after the hubbub ceased, secure that on rising I would take my place at a breakfast table loaded with all the good things one could desire, while at each plate the "grown folks" were sure to find their Christmas gifts.

How different now! I even envied the infantry fellows, snug in winter quarters and rejoicing in Chrismas boxes from home, while the cavalrymen we left in camp were sure to forage around and add something like good cheer to the scanty rations which, then, were all our bankrupt government could bestow On we rode, however, through the cold and the dark, making up our minds to bear it bravely and make no complaint. Some of the boys were jolly enough to brighten the passing hours with singing, and the wild, romantic clifs of Rock Fish Gap re-echoed with "Lorena" and "When This Cruel War is Over."

When morning broke we halted, and rations of corn were distributed to our horses, but nothing could be given to the poor, hungry men, as there was no time to stop to forage in the neighborhood; and an appeal to the generosity of the residents, who would doubtless have given us what they could, though after nearly four years of war the homesteads of Virginia could no longer spare much to the soldier for fighting her battles.

Still, but little ceremony was observed when we had time, and the henyards and cornfields were made to pay tribute to our needs, whether the owners were willing or not. I think, however, they were generally willing

We bore patiently enough the absence of any breakfast, for such had been our luck many a time before; though to the regular old Virginian, a good breakfast on Christmas day seems as much one of the inalienable rights of man as a good dinner, neither of which rights we could hope to enforce on that day.

At noon, we halted again to feed our weary horses, and by this time the gnawings of hunger were not to be resisted, so we parched a portion of the horses' corn and satisfied ourselves as well as we could in that way.

Such was my Christmas dinner that year, but I had the most delicious feast that I ever tasted.

When we had reached our place of destination, we learned that the raiding party had returned, so that our long, forced ride was unnecessary after all. Neither were the rations on hand, so parties of us were sent out on detail to forage for man and beast, as even the corn had given out.

I went to a neighboring farm house and received a kindly response to my request for corn, after which I put in my own claim. The farmer's wife handed me a cold hog's head, as yet untouched, and a huge pone of cornbread, but it was so late and dark I could not eat much then, so I threw my bag of shelled corn on my horse's back and filled my haversack with my treasures. I lost my way and had to swim a creek. I was wet, and cold, too, when I entered camp after 9 o'clock. The men were sleeping peacefully, but a glorious fire was burning, and after I had tied my horse and given her a liberal feed of corn, I seated myself against a tree near the fire, and as I basked in its general warmth and dried my wet and frozen garments, I munched away on my cold hog's head and cornbread, thinking that surely no food was ever so delicious. I can recall now most vividly my sensations of perfect bliss, as I reclined lazily against my tree, and listened to the crackling flames and the peaceful breathing (I might say snoring) of my comrades.

At length it was all eaten up. I had devoured at one meal what would have been considered a sufficient share of meat for our whole family at home for a dinner, and a goodly part would have been sent out to the kitchen, too.

Sleep now began to assert its claims, and I rose, and scraping away some of the snow from a convenient hollow chosen by some of my companions, I lay down and covered myself snugly with my blanket, with my feet turned toward the fire, which was near enough to give out a kindly warmth to the sleeping group. At various intervals during the night some one would arise and heap on more wood, and woe to the farmers' fences if our resting places at night chance to be near.

An axe, however, was the regular equipment of the soldiers on march to provide himself with camp-fires at short notice. The noble forests, the growth of centuries, which were felled by both friend and foe, are not the least of the losses that Virginia has to mourn.

Next morning we again had parched corn for breakfast, but after my enormous supper, I could better endure one meagre fare and I hope that my comrades were equally as fortunate in the expedition of the preceding night.

At noon we reached the point where our rations awaited us, and to each mess was for one day, attached one pound of flour and a half pound of meat. We made up the flour into cakes, with soda, salt and water, and cooked it in the ashes, grieving much over the quantity of bread we had to lose when we washed off the coating that stuck to it. But no French rolls or fancy bread of any kind can ever taste so well, as we ate with the keen relish of men whose appetites were sharpened by exercise and a life in the open air.

There are many happy hours in such a career. The hardships and fatigues only make rest more delicious, and when gathered around the camp-fires after a long march, the jests and songs are as bright and gay as if at a festal scene in times of peace; and I doubt if the well-fed, well-clothed Federal soldiers had any jollier times than we "Johnny Rebs" over our ash-cakes and scanty allowance of meat. Hunger is the best sauce after all, as we found out.

THRASHED IN OPEN COURT.

A Pennsylvania Justice Gives a Wife-Deserter a Good Beating.

WILKESBARRE, PA., December 19.—Justice Donohue of this city hates wife beaters and deserters as much as he does snakes, and woe be to the man who comes before him on the above charge.

Yesterday George Shiner, a boiler-maker, was unfortunate enough to fall into the hands of the Justice. He was charged with deserting his wife and six children. The justice was very angry, and, after hearing the evidence, said: "There is no use of my sending you to jail, because while incarcerated your family will suffer. But I'll tell you what I propose to do. I intend to give you a good thrashing right here, so pull off your coat."

Shiner was dumbfounded, but the justice insisted that he must get ready. The alderman came down from the judicial bench, rolled up his sleeves, and, after counting three, waded into his prisoner.

Shiner, however, showed more skill as a pugilist than was expected, and at first it looked as though he would knock out the justice. The latter is a heavy man with a true aldermanic corporation, but he finally managed to get his man in a corner, where he pummeled him in great shape.

The justice let go his right and left in quick succession, and would not let up until Shriner cried "enough." Then the justice straightened himself up for breath, and said: "Now, you scoundrel, will you go home and support your wife and little ones?"

Shriner said, in humble tones, that he would.

"All right, then," replied the justice, as he resumed his seat. "This case is dismissed."

This evening Shriner brought suit against Donohue for assault and battery. He says he suffered terrible punishment at the justice's hands and cannot work.

An Egyptian Queen.

The Khedive of Egypt is not in an altogether enviable position. He is a subject of the Sultan of Turkey, to whom he pays an enormous tribute. His country is enormously in debt, and he has to levy enormous taxes on the people. In consequence he is about the most hated man in the world. But to his credit he is a monogamist, and to him more than any one else, is due the partial emancipation of native women from the thraldom of ancient customs. Nevertheless women still occupy a very restricted sphere in Egypt, and many of the old habits and customs are still in vogue. The curious dress of centuries ago is still worn. The Khedive is much in love with his wife, who wears a modern costume, while their children dress like Americans. The Khedivah, as she is called, has her harem, or women servants, by scores. She is accompanied whenever she goes out to ride or drive by some of her numerous eunuchs, and she keeps up a big establishment separate from that of the King. When she sits down to dinner or breakfast it is not with the King, but with her own ladies. The King eats with his own officers, according to Mohammedan etiquette, and his apartments, or the salumlik, are separate from hers. Both she and her husband have done much to break down the rigidity of Mohammedan social customs. Their love for each other and the example of the Khedive in having but one wife is catching, and many of the other noble Arab gentlemen are following it.

—Mr. Brower, of North Carolina, has introduced in the House a bill providing for the repeal of the internal revenue tax upon tobacco. He claims that a number of Democrats from Virginia, Tennessee and his own State propose to support this measure.

—Robert Browning, the eccentric poet, died in England on Thursday night. A site in Westminster Abbey has been tendered for his remains, but it is believed the family prefer him to be placed beside his wife.

—Yellowstone Kit, a stylish vendor of patent medicines, has had trouble in Mobile. He had some sort of exhibition each tickets to which entitled the holder to a chance in a gift distribution. Kit was thereupon charged with running a lottery, and was fined $1,000.

—Col. J. H. Rathbone, founder of the order of Knights Pythias, died at Lima, O., on Monday.